BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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" 6 months.....40 00
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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1865 NO. 123

NIGHT THOUGHTS ON TAXES, &c.

By "Incognito."

And now, O whither shall I go?
I've roamed so much I scarcely know;
But just as yet I will not leave,
For another door I now perceive,
In which, as is to me related,
An officer but just created
Resides:—the Auditor of accounts,
To pass on large and small amounts.
There he locates, firmly seated,
To see that none of us are cheated.
And now, young friend I bid you adieu,
And my journey some further will pursue.
Then up, up, up to another door
Upon the third or fourth floor.
Here is a man, and who is he?—
Librarian, for his books you see.
To speak of him I had forgot:
For the war he was very hot.
And though the foe our State invade
He has never heard a cannonade.
There he sits behind the wall,
Secure from shell or musket ball;
And lef the war last long as 'twill,
Be well assured he'll be there still.
That he's a good fellow is very true,
And books he has both old and new;
Books for men and Legislature—
Books of every sort and nature—
Books for masters and for scholars,
That cost the master many dollars.
And now the Court House passing by,
I meet my old friend, Sheriff High;
Says he to me, "There's no mistake,
I yet am Sheriff of old Wake.
'Tis true I did take cold and sneeze,
For Ross gave me a right tight squeeze,
But not so hard as was expected,
For after all I was elected.
For many years I have been tried,
And I think the people are satisfied."

SAFE.—The *Confederate* of yesterday has the following:

Rev. D. D. McBryde.—It will be gratifying intelligence to the friends of this gentleman, to know that he is alive, though a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. We take great pleasure in making the subjoined announcement, hoping that it may meet the eyes of his friends, and, especially, his distressed wife:

"Rev. T. B. Neill states that he has seen a note from the Rev. D. D. McBryde to his wife, in which he says that he was being held a prisoner at Goldsboro'. The note, referred to, is in the hands of Nathan Williams at Bentonsville."

Since writing the above we learn that Mr. McBryde has arrived at home.

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 3.

I. ENROLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make dilligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.
January 25, 1825.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possesion of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage. R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:
Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hatter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytaville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.
Official: J W HINSDALE, A A G.
☞ State papers copy 3 times Feb 14-d&w3t

☞ **Rags Wanted.**—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however*, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorny general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars; the necessary skilled operators in factories and foundaries, regular public millers, and blacksmith's and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5 *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all morticed and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 16.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by call ng on or addressing
Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

CASH OR BARTER.

ON SALE—

40 Bales Cotton Yarns of 8, 9, or 10 at wholesale and Retail by H. N. BROWN, & Co.
April 3 4t* Hillsboro, N. C.

NOTICE.

ABOUT THE 1ST OF MARCH WE DELIVERED to a gentleman 2 packages marked A. W. Estridge and, by mistake, a carpet bag marked S. C. Estridge, containing several articles of clothing and a silver cup, marked M. E. E. The gentleman to whom we delivered these articles will please return the carpet bag, and much oblige A. P. BRYAN, Agent
April 3 2w for Southern Ex. Co.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

FROM THIS DATE, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies, LODGINGS without MEALS, can be furnished at the Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. WM. H. CUNNINGGIN.
April 3-3t* Proprietor.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY, SIXTEEN (16) horse power ENGINE, Appurtenances, Stock and Fixtures, consisting of four Iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish, two Drills, a lot of Shafting, Pulley and Belting, two setts Blacksmiths Tools, Fifteen hundred bushels Coal and Coke, Sapona, Pig, Scrape and Wraught Iron, a lot Plough Stuff, Plow Casting and Plows, Hollow Ware, Patterns and other articles.

We will offer the above desirable property for sale at auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, at Greensboro, N C.
March 15 td* TANNSLEY & YARBROUGH.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATELY proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
March 10-1w Surgeon General N. C.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at his office for our use.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of South Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above them at the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs		$10 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 26 lbs	7 50
Axe,	with handles, each,	10 00
do	without handles, each,	10 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	20 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	15 00
do	peach, per gallon,	15 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 00
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	15 00
Cloth,	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard.	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	2 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 00
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	15 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 56 pounds,	12 00
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	3 00
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	3 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	2 00
Hats,	wool, each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	3 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	2 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
Hides,	"	3 00
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
House rent	per room per month	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	250 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	214 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	178 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,000 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	600 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	6 00
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	5 00
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	2d class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	9 75
do	shelled, per bushel	2 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 os to yard, per yard,	3 00
do	cotton, 7 8, yard wide, 8 os to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	5 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 32 lbs	12 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 32 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 00
do	gross.	2 00
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	6 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	20 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 00
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	3 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Sibirting,	cotton, 24 yard wide, 4¾ yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 5¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripe,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per buss of 50 lbs,	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	60 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	3 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 32 lbs,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	2 00
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	12 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 00
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 00
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 600 lbs	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	12 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	300 00
Yarn,	cotton. per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire af two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four, horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	8 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	60 00
Hire of horse, per day	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at reduced rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now as necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all concerned, we publish the following Instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"The officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, "until which time," charges: Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapproval or approval, or the action of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) R. K. RUSSWYM,
Governor, N. C.
S. V. RICHARDSON,
Statesville, N. C.
Gen's Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, Feb 10-tf

Confederate Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 7th 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a stronger admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
Feb 23-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

CITY TAXES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 14, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.

WM. H. HARRISON,
March 15 td Mayor.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY R. COLTON,
Feb 31-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.

mar6-2tt wlt BY MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 28-w4t Adminis'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL,
March 4 dswlw. Adm'r.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAY STEELYARDS for weighing meal and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid. Early application to be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
March 3-tf P. R. WOODSON.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	JAN	FEB	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG'T	SEPT	OCT'R	NOV	DEC'R
Sunday	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Monday	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
Tuesday	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
Wednesday	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
Thursday	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Friday	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	8 15 22 29
Saturday	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	9 16 23 30

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T G JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T S HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H B HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of R C—Headquarters in old Union Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H B HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj R G HERINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon R B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon R G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TEACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W B PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev P FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr SD WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm D GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D BOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES M FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JORDAN COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut TADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUPT.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose

S. L. FREEMONT,
March 6-6t Chief Engineer and Supt.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH, N C

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1865.

WASHINGTON IN GREEK NAME.

The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 29th says:

The Montgomery papers state that that city is filled with rumors; one is that the Yankees had actually commenced a line of march from Pensacola, on the direct road to Montgomery.

From North Alabama we also have a report that Thomas has commenced a movement southward.

The editor of the Mobile *Register* had a conversation with a gentleman from the other side, who brings news of some movements of the enemy at Pensacola, derived from a reliable eye witness, yet, in respect to the number of the Yankee troops, not the conclusions of an accurate account. This party left on March 12.—At that time it was believed that the whole force was between fifteen and twenty thousand. Of this number some five thousand, including infantry, artillery and cavalry, had marched around to Bayou, whose name we have forgotten, to Oakfield, which is not quite half way to Greenville. In their train there were seventy-nine wagons. These were accurately counted.—Gen. Steele with his command had left Warrington by the bay of Pensacola, but whether for Mobile or Apalachicola, they did not know. The fact that the enemy had for several weeks been building steamers, pontoons &c., for the purpose, as is presumed, to the Alabama river, somewhere not far from Claiborne. This, however, is conjecture.

FURTHER ADVANCES FROM PENSACOLA.

According to the last accounts, the enemy have augmented their march from Pensacola.—Their regiments of infantry and cavalry are on the road leading from Pensacola to Pollard.—Their progress is slow, owing to the bad condition of the roads. Another column, when last heard from, was at Milton.

Scouts from Pensacola, says the Montgomery *Advertiser*, state that the force at that place before the above movements were made, was five brigades. They report that the gain killed of was for the two columns to form a junction at Greenville, in order effectually to destroy the railroad, take possession of Tensaw river, which will give them control over the Alabama, and by their cutting off Mobile endeavor to compel the evacuation of that place.

Gen. Clanton has left Montgomery for Pollard to look after matters.

We learn from a number of sources that Gen. Forrest has organized the largest and finest army in North Mississippi that has, since the retreat from Tennessee, that has been under his command.

Besides, we are happy to state that Gen. Forrest and Gen. Taylor agree and work harmoniously together. This augurs favorably for success in the coming campaign in that section.

YANKEE INTENTIONS ON GALVESTON AND MOBILE.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, writing from Marion, Alabama, says that from all appearances, the Yankees will, as soon as the roads permit, make raids from Eastport, Memphis, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and Pensacola. He says they will follow if they can, Mobile, Meridian, Selma and Montgomery. That they intend a vigorous campaign in the West, we have no doubt—but we think the *Advertiser's* correspondent has mapped out a little too large a campaign.

It appears from late intelligence from Vicksburg, that the troops that have recently left that point and other places on the river, were not destined for Mobile, as was generally feared. Their destination is thought to be Shreveport, La.—Kirby Smith's operations in that section is pressing, and it was thought the General intended they should.

AN EXPEDITION FOR THE RIO GRANDE.

Steamship running between Galveston and the West Indies, is carried on very successfully, perhaps rivalling in this respect the route of Wilmington and Charleston. To stop this it is intimated our expedition is being organized at New Orleans.

HISTORY ACCURATE VS HON. D. M. BARRINGER.—The Salisbury *Watchman* of the 24th says:

The Hon. D. M. Barringer met with a serious accident near this place Friday night last. He was on the Eastern train which arrived here at 1:30 o'clock at night. The train stopped about a quarter of a mile from the depot, and on it was understood there was an obstruction on the track which would prevent its reaching the depot the same night. Mr. Barringer, with many others, got off the train to walk in.—He had gone but a few steps when he fell into an open rock culvert, some eight feet deep, striking his right knee a little below the hip joint, and badly bruising his knee. He was immediately lifted out and conveyed to the residence of Col. J. A. Bradshaw, where he is now doing well, though from the nature of the injuries it will be some days before it can be said he is entirely out of danger.

And here we will take occasion to say that the North Carolina Railroad Company is entirely responsible for the injuries Mr. Barringer has received.—It has long been known to the community, and must have been known to the authorities of that company that the culvert was a very dangerous place and should be so fixed as to prevent persons from falling into it. A man lost his life there some four or five years ago, and another had his ankle broken about both by falling into it. It is to be hoped that the company will not wait for more fatal accidents to impress them with the necessity of covering that fatal gulf.

[When we first heard of this accident we thought it was Gen. Barringer, brother of Hon. D. M. Barringer, but we were mistaken. We deeply sympathize with our respected fellow citizen in this misfortune, and sincerely trust that he may soon thereby begin his infancy.—Ed. Progress.]

WAR NEWS.

The following is the morning bulletin of Saturday.

MORE THAN MANY.

The enemy [illegible] and his main column [illegible] Five Forks and the Ford road. It is believed that a force of the enemy is still at Dinwiddie Court House.

On Thursday afternoon Gen. Fitz Lee attacked and dislodged a division of Sheridan's cavalry, from a position they had taken between the Plank road and the South Side Railroad, and drove the Yankees some distance. A few prisoners were captured, who represent themselves as belonging to Gen. Merritt's division.

Yesterday morning the enemy attacked our position on the White Oak road, to the right of Burgess' Mill. They were met by a charge of our troops and handsomely driven back. They were pursued some distance South of the plank road, where they took refuge behind their main line of works. It was deemed imprudent to assault their works, and our troops retired. The charge of our men is represented to have been one of the most beautiful of the war. They advanced in the most perfect order and swept the most opposing Yankee force before them as the wind bends the chaff. They sustained some loss, but not heavy.

Subsequently, we learn, the enemy attacked in very heavy force, and though stoutly and obstinately resisted, gradually forced our men back from their works, where matters rested last evening.

Of the respective losses in the several days' fighting and skirmishing on our right we are unable to speak advisedly. We understand ours to be comparatively small. Prisoners report that of the enemy to be heavy. We are satisfied to learn but few casualties thus far, and hope these are not many more to report.

Col. Ashford, 58th N. C. Regiment, was slightly wounded on Thursday afternoon.

Col. Otey, of North Carolina, was killed yesterday morning.

Lieutenant Colonel Harrison, of Wise's Brigade, as well known in this city, was wounded.

Others are reported, but in the absence of reliable intelligence, we refrain from mentioning their names.

We reported upwards of three hundred prisoners yesterday morning, who will probably reach this city to-day. Some two prisoners, taken on Thursday, were brought into town, and sent to Richmond yesterday.

There was no engagement of consequence yesterday afternoon, though more or less skirmishing is reported to have taken place.

The enemy keeps his left flank well guarded by Sheridan's cavalry.

Our lines are severe against all attacks of the enemy. He can only hope to gain advantage by outreaching hoped to get by rapid movements towards the South Side. If the latter is attempted, we hope and believe, it will result in defeat and disaster to the foe.

Grant personally directs the movement. He has the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps of infantry on the field, besides effective corps of cavalry.

On the whole all goes well with us. And we hope we hope to be able to chronicle a glorious victory for our arms, and a crushing defeat to the enemy.

WISE'S BRIGADE.

Wise's Brigade was hotly engaged with the enemy on the Military Road Wednesday afternoon, in the vicinity of the Lewis House, and suffered a loss of several of its valued officers. Among the killed we hear of Adjutant W. W. Alexander, of the 26th Va., Lieutenant A. was a son of Gen. Alexander Rives, Editor of the Charlottesville *Jeffersonian*, and is represented by those who knew him best, as a most worthy and gallant officer. Capt. White, of the Eastern Shore, Va., and Capt. Rives, a son of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Albemarle, and Capt. Cloverland, of Spottsville, Albemarle county, Va., are also among the killed. Among the wounded are Lt. Bagwell, of Gen. Wise's Staff; Lieut. Watts, of Baltimore; Lieut. Wise, a son of the General, is among the missing, but is supposed to have been captured.

Gen. Wise's Brigade was also engaged yesterday. The command held a strong line of entrenchments across the Plank road, at its junction with the Military or Quaker road, and in the immediate vicinity of the Boyd House.—The enemy came up in four successive assaults, three lines of battle deep, during the forenoon, but were each time bloodily repulsed. They retired, leaving their dead and wounded in front of our works. A participant in the engagement informs us that the command behaved most gallantly, cheering lustily at each recoil of the Yankees, and inviting the invaders to repeat the experiment.

NORTHERN NEWS.

We have received ... papers of Thursday, the 30th of March. Gold was quoted at 1023.

THE BATTLE OF HARE'S HILL.

The army correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes as follows:

It is hardly necessary to speculate or generalize on the events of yesterday. Their full significance is apparent to the public mind on a bare recital of what was done and how it was done; keeping in mind the central fact, that Lee massed four divisions on our right and made a desperate attempt to crush it, the rest is easy to see. The operations on our left, partaking more of the character of a demonstration in force, or, more properly, being a readiness to take advantage of any discoverable weakness in the rebel line, were subsidiary to the great fact that Lee attacked heavily on our right. Still, these operations are highly important to this extent: that they served to again make manifest the readiness of American soldiers to give death for the sake of American liberty.

At about 9 o'clock, General Miles advanced the Sixty-first New York, following it up soon after with the First brigade, under Colonel Scott. The advance was soon general along Miles' whole front, the Second brigade, under Col. Nugent, (Sixty-ninth New York,) heaving far and wide on the Irish brigade, going in with its old-time vim.

In this order, every reliance in ... the left that Lee had not descended his line. Hill's corps was found, but Miles pushed on, charging the rebels out of the rifle-pits, forcing their skirmishers in front of their main works.

Meantime, Gen. Mott had advanced the ... division, Gen. De Trobriand's brigade on the right, forces in the centre ... on the left, his first advance on his right being led by the Twentieth Indiana and Seventy-third New York on the right, and the One Hundred and Twentieth New York and Eleventh New Jersey on the left. Here the most severe fighting occurred in Miller's front. A brisk fight, a determined advance, ending by our occupancy of the rebel rifle-pits. This fighting was principally with musketry; artillery on both sides, being very little used at any time during the day.

Further down on our left, Gen. Smyth, with the Third brigade of Gen. Hayes' division, advanced up Hatcher's run until he reached the Boydton plank-road, a bridge on which he found burning, the rebels having fired it. His position being far on the flank and very much exposed, Gen. Smith withdrew, and formed connection with the left of Gen. Mott.

So far, along the whole line of the Second corps, our advance had met with full success and little loss. The rebels, however, woke up to the fact that, if let alone, we might disconnect them soon, and issuing from their works at all points, drove us out of the pits by a sudden dash. Nothing disconcerted by this, our whole line charged again, and drove the rebels out a second time.

A pause followed. Each side seemed considering what to do next. On our part, we were making demonstrations against their main line that kept the rebels constantly on the alert.

In the middle of the afternoon came the grand struggle. In front of Miles and Mott the rebels girded themselves for a final effort to dislodge us. Their bugles sounded the charge, out rushed the masses of grey, and on they came with their old yell. The second warmed instantly to the work. It gave yell for yell, volley for volley, but stubbornly refused to give an inch of ground. Mott and Miles, Nugent, De Trobriand, McAllister, Scott, and hosts of others, shone conspicuous in the battle, for such it had become, a fair open-field fight. The contest raged for three hours, and ended by the withdrawal of Hill to the cover of his works.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The guerrillas under the command of the rebel Major White, who have been operating so injuriously of late in Fairfax county, have gone up the Shenandoah Valley to a new field of operations.

Advices from Arizona to February 5th announce that the expedition under Lieutenant Barr had attacked a camp of hostile Indians and killed nineteen warriors. The Apaches continue to steal and kill horses, mules and cattle.

EXECUTIONS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A correspondent of a Northern paper thus describes some of the scenes connected with the military execution of deserters in Gen. Grant's army:

Executions for desertion are common now a days in the armies of the Potomac and James.—As many as sixty of the captured runaways have been confined at one time in the Provost Marshal's prison Camp of a single division. The "bull pen," as this enclosure is generally called, is a collection of tents surrounded by a close palisade of pine logs twenty feet high, guarded on all sides. Just at the right of its entrance, outside of its walls, is a small log cabin, used as the condemned cell. The man who enters that goes out only to execution. Sad stories of repulse and agony the walls of that low dark, gloomy cabin could tell. Soon as convenient after a deserter is arrested on his way to the enemy or the rear, and charges are preferred against him, he is tried before a general court martial.

The decision in his case is not promulgated until it has received approval at department headquarters. If a man is sentenced to death he knows nothing of the verdict until the order comes for a speedy execution. His suspense meantime is often terribly trying. Recently seven men, who had deserted together, and against whom the evidence was clear, were suddenly ordered back to their regiment, when they anticipated death. The commanding general had noted a fatal error in the proceedings of the court and had disapproved its findings. Then a man who had been caught outside of our lines had sentence of death commuted to imprisonment for one year. These acts of leniency gave encouragement to many a prisoner who had been despondent. But the next move changed the current of feeling. A soldier arrested one day, was tried the next, and shot the third. Again, two men who had been tried four weeks before, and, from the long delay, now felt quite easy as to their prospects, were taken into the condemned cell, and thence to the gallows.

Two or three days later, another, whose trial had also been previous, was out on guard cutting wood in the forest when a provost's deputy came, and, putting hand-cuffs on him, led him back to the dreary cabin. Then the remaining inmates of the pen trembled. As the new victim was led out to be shot, the provost called a bright faced lad from the gazing throng at the entrance of the bull pen to enter the condemned cell. The lad's face blanched as he obeyed the summons; but he was only ordered to carry the blanket of the culprit leaving for the field of death, and it was with a flushed face of grateful joy that he bounced back to the guarded pen, saying, as he drew breath, "I tell you! I thought they'd get me then." He was probably awaiting the promulgation of his sentence.

NARROW ESCAPE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—On Sunday last, says the *Court Journal*, her Majesty had a most miraculous escape from being crushed to death by the falling of a huge elm tree in the home Park. Her Majesty was taking an airing on her favorite little Scotch pony, and proceeding through the tall avenue of elms at Windsor, known as Queen Elizabeth's ride, the pony being led by a gillie and a groom following at a short distance, when, fortunately and providentially, the servant observed one of the large trees falling immediately over Her Majesty. The groom called out loudly, and her Majesty, made aware of the danger by this timely alarm, escaped being crushed beneath the tree by a few yards only.

SPORTING WITH FEMALE AFFECTION.

Man cannot act a more perfidious part,
Than use his utmost effort to obtain
A confidence in order to deceive.

Honor and integrity ought to be the leading principles of every transaction in life. These are virtues highly requisite, notwithstanding they are too frequently disregarded. Whatever pursuits individuals are in quest of, sincerity in profession, steadfastness in pursuit, and punctuality in discharging engagements, are indispensably incumbent. A man of honest integrity, and uprightness in his dealings with his fellow-creatures, is sure to gain the confidence and applause of all good men; while he who acts from dishonest or designing principles obtains deserved contempt. Dishonest proceedings, in word or deed, are very offensive to and unjustifiable in the sight of God and man, even in trivial, but much more so in consequential affairs. The most perfect uprightness is highly requisite between man and man, though it is too often disregarded, and is much more so between the sexes. Every profession of regard should be without dissembling, every promise preserved inviolate, and every engagement faithfully discharged. No one ought to make any offers or pretensions to a lady before he is, in a great measure, certain her person, her temper, and qualifications suit his circumstances, and agree perfectly with his own temper and way of thinking. For a similarity of mind and manners is very necessary to render the bonds of love permanent, and those of marriage happy.

Marriage the happiest state of life would be,
If hands were only join'd where hearts agree.

The man of uprightness and integrity of heart will not only observe the beauties of the mind, the goodness of the heart, the dignity of sentiment, and the delicacy of wit, but will strive to fix his affections on such permanent endowments, before he pledges faith to any lady.

He looks upon marriage as a business of the greatest importance in life, and a change of condition that cannot be undertaken with too much reverence and deliberation. Therefore he will not undertake it at random lest he should precipitately involve himself in the greatest difficulties. He wishes to act a conspicuous part, and consequently cannot think (notwithstanding it is too much countenanced by custom) of sporting with the affections of the fair sex, nor even of paying his addresses to any one till he is perfectly convinced his own are fixed on just principles.

All imaginable caution is certainly necessary beforehand; but after a man's profession of regard, and solicitations have made an impression on a female heart, it is no longer a matter of indifference whether he perseveres in or breaks off his engagement. For he is then particularly dear to her, and reason, honor, justice, all unite to oblige him to make good his engagement.

When the matter is brought to such a crisis, there is no retreating without manifestly disturbing her quiet and tranquility of mind; nor can anything but her loss of virtue justify her desertion. Whether marriage has been expressly promised or not, it is of little signification. For if he has solicited and obtained her affections, on the supposition that he intended to marry her, the contract is, in the sight of Heaven, sufficiently imposed on the honest heart of an unsuspecting girl, and, after winning her affections by the prevailing rhetoric of courtship, ungenerously leaves her to bitter sorrow and complaining, acts a very dishonorable part, and is more to be detested than a common robber. For private treachery is much more heidous than open force; and money must not be in competition with happiness.

REALITIES OF INSANITY.—Dr. Winslow gives us to understand that madness is, for the most part, a condition of awful suffering. I used to think that, though there might be dreadful misery on the way to madness, once reason was fairly overthrown, the sufferings was over. This appears not to be so. All the miserable depression of spirits, all the incapacity to banish distressing fears and suspicions, which paved the way to real insanity, exist in an intensified degree when insanity has actually been reached. The poor maniac fancies he is surrounded by burning flies, that he is encircled by wreathing snakes, that he is in hell, tormented by devils; and we must remember that the misery caused by firmly believing a thing which does not exist is precisely the same as that which would be occasioned to a sane person if the things imagined were facts. It seems, too, that many insane people are quite aware that they are insane, which, of course, aggravates what they to endure. It must be a dreadful thing when the mind passes the point up to which it is still useful and serviceable, though unsound, and enters upon the stage of unrecognised insanity. It must be dreadful to feel that you are not quite yourself; that something is wrong; that you cannot discard suspicions and fears which you are foolish and groundless. This is a melancholy stage, and, if it lasts long, a very perilous one. Great anxiety, if continued for any length of time, is almost certain to lead to some measure of insanity. The man who, night and day, is never far from the thought of how he is to pay his way to maintain his children, is going mad. It is thoroughly evil when one single thought comes to take entire possession of the mind. It shows the brain is going. It is no wonder, my friendly reader, that so many men are, mentally, screws. There is something perfectly awful in reading what are the premonitory symptoms of insanity.—*Fraser's Magazine*

BELLE BOYD IN TROUBLE.—The Liverpool *Courier*, 4th, says:

"Confederate sympathisers, and, indeed, all who have a love for adventure and courage, will probably remember that a somewhat notable character—Miss Belle Boyd—was married a short time ago, in London, to a certain Lieutenant Harding. Almost immediately after the wedding, the husband returned to his duty in the Confederate States, and has since fallen into the hands of the Federal authorities, by whom he is detained a prisoner. The consequence is, that Mrs. Harding is now in London, almost in a state of destitution, all her supplies being cut off, and her own relations being dead. She has written a book, descriptive of her adventures in the Confederate service, but has received an intimation that her husband's life depends upon its suppression. Under these circumstances, an appeal is made to the public for sympathy and pecuniary assistance."

THE RICHMOND NEWS.

[REPORTED BY THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Nothing received by telegraph up to the hour of going to press.

We regret to learn that Capt. John M. Taylor, of the 1st battalion of N. C. T., died at the residence of W. J. Palmer, in this City, yesterday morning. Capt. Taylor was wounded in the battle of Bentonsville, on Sunday, the 19th ult., just after a charge on the enemy's works. He was a resident of New Hanover county, and leaves a wife and four children to mourn their loss. Capt. Taylor was about 47 years of age.

[From the Richmond Sentinel of the 5th.]

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TREASURY.

Since the last publication, the following additional donations to the Treasury of the Confederate States have been received at the Department, under authority of the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 16, 1865, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to receive contributions in aid of the public Treasury:

Hon. J P Benjamin, bond for		$7,500
G E Dabney,	do	1,000
W R,	do	9,000
J and J K Caskie,	do	6,700
G W Mordecai,	do	10,000
Dr. W B Sinclair, C S A,	do	7,000
B W Hazall,	do	10,000
Citizen of Richmond,	do	8,000
Dr. W B Gwathmey,	do	1,500
Edmund Ruffin, Sr.,	do	1,150
G A Trenholm,	do	100,000
G A Trenholm,	currency	100,000
W H Richardson, Jr.,	do	8,50
A N Caro Soldier's wife,	do	50
A Paroled Prisoner,	do (old issue,)	100
Mrs Judith Watkins,	do	200

James Ruffin, North Carolina, through Miss Patsy Ruffin, a diamond ring and $221 40 in coin.

A few North Carolina women, through Miss Patsy Ruffin, a case of plate and jewery: Six silver tablespoons, six silver teaspoons, three silver cups, two silver goblets, two silver cake knives, one silver soup ladle, one silver toddy ladle, three silver fruit ladles, four silver gravy ladles, two silver fruit spoons, one silver sugar spoon, four silver salt spoons, two silver salt cellars, one silver mustard spoon, four sets silver pickle knives and forks, one pair silver asparagus tongs, four silver butter knives, one silver fish knife, two card cases, one silver portmonnaie, one silver napkin ring, one gold watch and chain, one pearl brooche and earrings, one cameo and pearl brooche and earrings, one chamois horn brooche, one cameo bracelet, one diamond ring, two gold rings, one lave pin, one gold thimble, one gold pencil, one gold cross.

A refugee lady, one silver sugar bowl and cream pot.

J. B. Dupuy, a gold fob chain and seal.

From a few ladies of South Farnham Parish, Essex county, Va., Rev H. W. L. Temple, pastor, one gold bracelet, three gold rings, three breastpins, three gold pencils, four gold earrings, two gold cuff pins, nine silver coins, one copper coin, one silver medal, two silver tea spoons, two silver scissor hooks.

THE LEGISLATURE.—No quorum in either House yesterday—third day after recess.

In the House of Delegates, Mr. Tomlin presided as Speaker *pro tem*.

The House, taking as a fact that which was known not to be a fact, but which had been officially so ascertained, proceeded without a count to the consideration of several bills on their first reading—the first on the list, a bill providing pay for members of the General Assembly.

Concluding in a few minutes action on the bills, in the next place a demand was made for a call of the House. This resulted in showing that forty-one members were present—the same number precisely in attendance the previous day.

The doors were closed, and excuses demanded for absentees.

The following resolution was adopted, and the sergeant at arms is actively engaged in carrying it into effect:

"*Resolved*, That the sergeant at arms be furnished with a list of absentees; and that he be directed to take such steps as he shall deem most efficient and practicable to enforce their attendance on this House."—*Rich. Sentinel, April 1.*

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.

During the late occupation of Fayetteville by the Federal army, our type and presses were destroyed. We have been obliged to succumb for a while to the misfortune, but we hope to resume the publication of the Presbyterian as soon as the regularity of mail communication shall be restored. We shall be obliged to appeal to the generosity of our friends throughout those portions of the State which are happily unvexed by the vandalism of our public enemy, and we earnestly request that they will do for us whatever lies in their power to enable us to purchase the necessary material.

As soon as it becomes possible, the subscriber intends to visit the large centre of Presbyterianism and urge the claims of this enterprise personally, but in the meantime he would be glad to hear from the earnest and devoted friends of the cause in order that he may receive the necessary encouragement to undergo the somewhat arduous task. We have incurred obligations to our subscribers which good faith requires us to discharge, and this can only be done by the resumption of publication.

We see no difficulties in the way that may not be overcome by energy and perseverance. These we hope will be brought to bear, and that we may soon take our place again as a welcome visitor in the Presbyterian households of our beloved State.

B. FULLER,
Editor N. C. Presbyterian.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1865. April 5-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, ON FRIDAY 7TH INSTANT, twenty-five public animals, Horses and Mules, suitable for farming purposes, at the Baptist Grove lot—sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

H. R. HOOPER,
April 5-2t. Maj. and Chief Q. M. N. C.

AUCTION SALE.

THURSDAY 6TH APRIL, WE WILL SELL 4 DOZ. bottles large size Pale Ale. 1 doz. quart bottles best Ink. 50 lbs. best Durham Mustard. 1 bbl best brs. Sugar. 200 lbs. Cr. Sugar. 1000 fine Segars. 30 Galls. Kerosene Oil and a few bottles Superior Fr. Brandy with other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.
April 5-1t Auctioneers.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.